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A VOICE

From the Executive Mansion.

Mr. A. K. HAWKES—Dear Sir: The paucity of space in your paper has prevented me from giving you the full details of the success of your glasses. I have tested them by use, and must say they are unequalled in clearness and brilliancy by any that I have ever worn. Respectfully,
JOHN B. GORDON,
Governor of Georgia.

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There Will Be No Strike

New York Central Employees Must Stand Alone.

SO DECIDED AT TERRE HAUTE.

After Ten Hours' Deliberation the Twelve Men Composing the Supreme Council of the Federation of Railway Employees Conclude That There Shall Not Be a General Tie-Up of the Other Roads of the Vanderbilt System.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 26.—The Knights of Labor asked for broad and their brethren of the United Order of Railroad Employees, better known as the Federation, has responded with a stone. It is true that the morsel is conceded in a jar of honey; but it will be none the more digestible to the knights on that account. It is a common remark here that the final decision of the conference could not have been more to Mr. Webb's taste had the third vice president of the New York Central and his associates manipulated the wires that controlled the twelve men who compose the supreme body. The unfortunate knights are left to their own resources. They are not even offered the balm of pecuniary support and their general master workman is referred by the chief of the Federation to the press dispatches for the official reply to his appeal.

The outcome may prove a death blow to the knights, but at the same time it is a vindication of the conservatism and prudence of the Federation. It was formed to prevent strikes instead of promoting them, and in the first cause on which its supreme tribunal has been called to sit in judgment it has demonstrated its intention of living within its laws. And yet, it was only after a warlike struggle that the conservatives prevailed as against the supporters of war to the knife.

When the members of the council came together yesterday every man was determined that the issue must be faced without further delay.

The report of the committee was taken up and debated in detail. Downey, of Chicago, one of the representatives of the Switchmen's union, distinguished himself by a two-hours' speech in which he brought sledge-hammer arguments to bear against the proposition to embroil the united orders in a strike, and there was no lack of speakers on the other side, and debate waxed at times exceedingly warm and lasted for nearly five hours. Finally a vote was reached. Just how it resulted numerically is known only to the delegates, and will appear only in the secret records of the order, while the former are as tight-mouthed as clams.

It is believed, however, that the three delegates from the Switchmen's union, two from the Conductors', two from the Trainmen's and one from the Firemen's voted in the negative. This would make the vote 8 to 4, and it required the vote of two of the three members representing each order to decide which way that organization should vote, but it also required a unanimous vote of all four orders before a strike could be ordered. Hence even had representatives of the three orders been in favor of backing the knights by a general tie-up, the solid opposition of the three switchmen would have defeated the purpose. As it was, the friends of peace had enough votes to spare. The delegates breathed a sigh of relief after the crucial test had been applied, and then proceeded with alacrity to prepare a general statement for the public regarding the strike, and the position of the Federation in the affair.

This occupied considerable time and then another debate was precipitated by the introduction of a resolution so changing the constitution as to require a two-thirds vote of the organization embraced under the constitution to declare a strike instead of a unanimous vote as at present. In support of the proposition strong arguments were made. It was declared that it was almost an utter impossibility to order a strike as the constitution now stood, and it was urged that the amendment proposed would not in any way change the calculating disposition of the membership, or make strikes any more frequent than they are under the existing code. But talk was of no avail for the proposition on being put to a vote was defeated, making another victory for the conservatives.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the action of President F. P. Sargent, Vice President G. W. Howard, and brothers S. E. Wilkeson and Frank Sweeney, of supreme council, in responding to the request of General Master Workman Powderly, confer with him and the general executive board of the Knights of Labor in the matter of the strike now in progress on the New York Central and Hudson railroad meets with our hearty approval, and having perfect faith in his integrity as well as their ability to comprehend situations, we recommend their labors as eminently worthy, not only of our appreciation, but of the great orders they so ably represented. With this disposed of the business for which the supreme council had been called together was completed and it only remained to adopt votes of thanks to the hotel proprietor and other citizens whose hospitalities had been extended.

At 6 o'clock, after a session of nearly ten hours, the twelve men, looking decidedly weary, but yet cheerful over the final conclusion of their labors, emerged from the club rooms.

It was announced that the report to the public would not be given out until 10 o'clock, and this was taken in some quarters as indicating that the council had decided upon one stop or another which it proposed to consummate in the intervening three hours. This notion, however, was dispelled by the denial of

Grand Secretary Debs, who, replying to other questions, said:

"The question of rendering financial support to the striking Knights of Labor was not considered in any form. That is something with which we have nothing to do. We have given them our moral support and we can go no further. If any of the separate orders composing the Federation want to assist the knights financially they are at liberty to do it. As a matter of fact the knights have not asked for anything of the kind, and I believe that Mr. Powderly will be satisfied with our decision, and I certainly do not believe that he expected us to order a strike in behalf of his men. What any other members of the executive board may have thought or said is another matter with which we have nothing to do."

"The position of the strikers who are members of the Federation and also of the Knights of Labor," continued Debs, "is just this: By striking they have acknowledged their allegiance to the knights and to that body they must look for support, not having acted under our constitution or by our orders we cannot help them. They violated our laws in striking, although we conclude that, having subsequently obtained the sanction of the executive board of the knights their actions were legalized by that body. This being so, however, we could not take up or discuss the legality of their grievances. This especially applies to the cases of the members of the Switchmen's union at Buffalo, who struck entirely upon their own responsibility."

"Does this action close the connection of the Federation with the Central strike," Mr. Debs was asked.

"That," he replied, "is a question that can't be answered at this time. The council had adjourned subject to the call of the chair. New developments, complications, or entanglements are likely to arise at any time. Some of our firemen, for instance, may be asked to take the places of the strikers. Should they refuse, then they may be discharged. In such an event the services of the supreme body would again be called into play."

While this conversation was in progress, Chief Sargent had hurried to the telegraph office with a dispatch addressed to Mr. Powderly. It contained cold comfort for the grand master workman. This is how it read:

The supreme council adjourned this afternoon after carefully considering the strike in all its details. You will notice the result of our deliberations in tonight's dispatches, which it is hoped will meet your approval. The committee was unanimous in endorsing your proposition and the proposition of the grand executive board and most earnestly hope that the right of which you are the champion in the great conflict in the New York Central may finally and powerfully prevail.

F. P. SARGENT, President.
W. A. SHEAHAN, Secretary.
Shortly before 9 o'clock last night Chief Sargent furnished to the United Press the full report and resolution above. The document in extenso is as follows.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE UNITED ORDER OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 25, 1890.
TO ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS:

MEN AND BROTHERS—On the night of Aug. 24 a strike began on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, involving about 8,000 men in the employ of the said road, who were members of a great labor organization known as the Knights of Labor. The reason set forth by Mr. T. V. Powderly, chief executive of the order, may be summarized as follows: The peremptory discharge of between fifty and sixty men, employees of the road and members of the Knights of Labor, because they were Knights of Labor, without giving them any reason whatever for the discharge.

Prior to the strike the men involved sought through the representatives of the order to have their grievances adjusted, but their appeal being disregarded, a strike was inaugurated. At this juncture, T. V. Powderly, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, entered upon the task of adjusting differences and of making such arrangements as would result in an honorable peace between the employees and the officials of the road, but his efforts were unavailing.

Mr. Powderly comprehending the purpose of Walter Webb, vice president of the company, to make war upon the Knights of Labor and ultimately upon all labor organizations represented on his road, sought a conference with the supreme council of the United Order of Railway Employees. The request of Mr. Powderly was granted to the extent that four members of the council, the chief executive of the Federation, met him in the city of Buffalo, viz: F. P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and president of the supreme council; George W. Howard, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors and president of the supreme council; S. E. Wilkeson, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Frank Sweeney, grand master of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association.

At the conference with Mr. Powderly at Buffalo the members of the supreme council became satisfied that the officials of the road by every consideration of fair and honorable treatment of labor organizations should meet Mr. Powderly and adopt some just plan for the adjustment of the grievance of the striking employees. This conclusion having been reached the members of the supreme council in response to the request of Mr. Powderly extended their journey to the city of New York to afford such aid as was in their power to bring about a settlement between Walter Webb, third vice president of the company, that official having full authority in all matters pertaining to the strike, and T. V. Powderly, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, having the authority to negotiate such arrangements as might end the dispute.

An interview having been secured, Mr. Powderly sought to have the discharged men heard in their own defense in the

presence of Mr. Webb and himself. This fair and honorable proposition of that trouble, all of which were refused on the part of Mr. Webb. The members of the supreme council, while in Buffalo and New York, had ample opportunities to thoroughly inform themselves upon all matters concerning the strike. They saw and heard both sides, they appreciated the gravity of the situation, and, comprehending impending consequences to labor organizations, deemed it advisable to convene the supreme council for deliberation, and such conclusion as facts would warrant. In response to the order of F. P. Sargent, president of the supreme council, that body was convened in the city of Terre Haute, Ind., on Saturday, the 23d of August, and remained in session until noon on Monday, the 25th.

In making their report to the council its members who went to New York to confer with Mr. Powderly found all the statements made by him fully corroborated by the facts. In an interview with Mr. Webb he refused to entertain any proposition looking for settlement of the difficulty. He would not arbitrate any question, nor make any explanation or concession whatever with regard to the discharged employees. He claimed the right to discharge employees at will without seeking explanation or giving to the victims of his power any reasons for his despotic action. He would manage his road to suit himself without reference to any rights claimed by its employees or any rights claimed by labor organizations to interfere in the matter to protect their members. The council having heard the statements of its members, who had visited New York for the purpose of ascertaining the true condition of affairs, exhaustively discussed every important proposition and arrived at conclusion as follows:

First—That the position of the Knights of Labor, as set forth by T. V. Powderly, grand master workman, and the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, meets with our unqualified approval.

Second—That the course pursued by H. Walter Webb toward Mr. Powderly and the Knights of Labor, notwithstanding his declarations to the contrary, evinces a purpose to disrupt and destroy labor organizations on the New York Central and Hudson railroad, as was done by Austin Corbin on the Philadelphia and Reading.

Third—That the policy of H. Walter Webb is despotic to an extent that outrages every principle of American citizenship, and if generally adopted, would, if successful, reduce American workmen to the degraded condition of serfs.

Fourth—That H. Walter Webb, by the employment of Pinkerton thieves, thugs and murderers, vile wretches from the slums and brothels of New York and other cities, to kill workmen because they dared to protest against his rule, and strike for their rights, is guilty of a crime of such enormity as will associate to the name of H. Walter Webb forever with those who, dressed in a little brief authority, have used their money to secure power to degrade their fellow-men.

Fifth—That the efforts now being put forth by H. Walter Webb to destroy the Knights of Labor would, were circumstances changed, in like manner be made to destroy the organizations of engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen, and, if successful, it is only a question of time when a similar effort will be made to seal the fate of other labor organizations.

Sixth—That H. Walter Webb, by the course he has pursued toward the Knights of Labor and the representatives of labor organizations, has shown a total disregard of those principles of citizen's sovereignty, dear to every American worthy of that name, and considering only his money power and the corporate power of the company he represents, his acts, which speak louder than words, say, in the language of W. H. Vanderbilt, once the autocrat of the New York Central, "The public be damned."

Seventh—H. Walter Webb seeks to support his arrogant attitude towards workmen and labor organizations by announcing that the New York Central and Hudson River railroad is private property and that his acts in the treatment of his employees is in no sense a matter of public concern; that he can with impunity discharge men and remand them to idleness and poverty, and render them homeless wanderers without giving any reason or explanation whatever for his conduct, disregarding the fact that the corporation for which he plays autocrat is a thing created by laws, in the making of which, the men he seeks to degrade have a voice, which, once united, will bring his corporation to the bar of justice, where his millions and the other millions he represents, will cease to be potential in directing questions of right.

In view of the foregoing facts, the supreme council puts upon its record its unanimous and unqualified approval of the strike on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad for the course set forth by T. V. Powderly, general master workman, as also the efforts made by Mr. Powderly to bring the strike to an honorable termination. In this general expression of approval of the action of the Knights of Labor the course of Vice President Webb is as unequivocally condemned.

The power of the supreme council in the matter of the strike has been exerted to aid the Knights of Labor, through their representatives, to secure the recognition of their order by the officials of a rich and powerful corporation, to secure for workmen, the victims of autocratic power, a hearing, and to perform such other kindly offices as were proper under the circumstances, demonstrating sympathy and good will, thereby aiding the Knights of Labor to bring the strike to a close upon principles of right and justice. In this, the council met with failure, owing to the autocratic attitude of H. Walter Webb.

It now becomes necessary for the supreme council to say, that owing to the fact that the order of the Knights of Labor is not a member of the Federation of Railway Employees, the laws of the supreme council do not permit its doing more than it has done to aid the Knights of Labor, and its inability to participate

otherwise in the strike is now known and appreciated by Mr. Powderly.

Referring to the laws of the supreme council relating to strikes, the matter is concisely presented as follows: In the first place if the members of the organization on any railroad has a grievance, it is submitted to the proper officers of the road by the local grievance committee. In event of failure to obtain satisfaction the chief executive officer of the order having the grievance is called upon, and in connection with the committee seeks to amicably adjust the differences.

If failure still attends the efforts to adjust the trouble, then the supreme council is convened at the headquarters of the railroad officials, with whom a conference is requested and its influence is exerted to obtain a settlement alike and just to all parties.

If failure still follows efforts to remove the cause of complaint, and the council by a unanimous vote decides the grievance to be of such gravity as to justify a strike, it is promptly ordered, in which event the members of the various organizations employed on the road where the grievance exists, viz: firemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen abandon their work.

In conclusion, the supreme council places upon its high appreciation of the manliness of the Knights of Labor employed on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad in struggling to maintain a principle sacred to every workman on the continent; to all men who love justice and hope for the triumph of right over wrong as flagrant as ever stained the pages of history.

FRANK P. SARGENT.
Attest: W. A. SHEAHAN, Secretary.

Nearly all the members of the council left for their respective headquarters on the midnight train. By their gentlemanly demeanor, substantial presence, general courtesy and conservative bearing, they created a decidedly favorable impression. Before leaving Delegate Downey, of the Chicago switchmen, said:

"We came here in the interests of the people, whose servants we are. We are paid to serve their interests. While in a moral sense we are in sympathy with the Knights of Labor, the interests of those to whom we are directly responsible governed our action, and no other course was open. If we have erred it has been with the head rather than the heart, and we are willing to stand the curses of those that disagree with us."

"I am entirely satisfied with the outcome," said Chief Sargent. "There were no kickers when we had finished. If any question comes up in the future directly affecting the orders in the Federation, the switchmen for instance, we will meet it like men. There will be no compromise."

Several other delegates spoke in the same strain. Local Knights of Labor are paralyzed at the result of the appeal of their chiefs. They had confidently expected that the Federation would rush to Powderly's assistance through the medium of a general tie-up and endeavor to bring Webb to terms.

The cause of the men on the Central, they say, is a lost one, and with the defeat goes ruin of the prestige and strength of the order.

Powderly Refuses to Talk.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—A United Press representative showed Grand Master Workman Powderly the dispatch from Terre Haute, saying that the strike would not be ordered by the Federation. Mr. Powderly said that it was the first intimation he had received of such action, but declined to talk, saying that it would not be policy for him to make any comments upon it until officially notified. He did not seem to be very much surprised or downfallen at the result, but went to his supper in good spirits. Local labor leaders, however, looked very glum and were evidently very much displeased at the action of the council.

Secretary Hays said: "If the dispatch is true, it means a single-handed fight with the knights doing the fighting and the other organizations aiding financially."

At the afternoon meeting of the leaders and the knights of District Assembly 246, the twenty men examined were those who were discharged. All of them said they were threatened with discharge if they did not leave the Knights of Labor. Superintendent Bissell had told one man he was discharged for working against the interests of the road; afterward saying that meant being a knave.

Mr. Powderly said that the charge had been made that the knights had been started in this strike by a foreign element. He asked those born in America to stand up, and sixty-five men rose. Then he asked those who were born in foreign countries, and ten stood up. The men were then asked to say what kind of men were in their places, and various bad characters were given; many of them being the discharged help of other roads. Mr. Powderly and Mr. Devlin each gave an explanation of the position of the order by saying that the rank and file must aid in supplying money to conduct the strike.

A resolution was then adopted calling upon the state board of arbitration to arbitrate as they were paid to do in such cases, and the men were ready for such a course. The men were encouraged to stand firm.

A tour through the Delaware and Hudson freight yards and houses shows that Superintendent Hammond's and Mr. Farlin's statements that the road is in regular operation are somewhat colored. All of the trains that lay on the track near the freight house on Saturday are still there. No freights of any description have gone out of the Green Island yards towards this city, and none have been moved from the north. In the freight houses a few men are busy, but no freight of any kind is being received from Albany merchants. The only trains being moved in the vicinity were a few New York Central cars, and Central engines were drawing them out.

One of the train dispatchers said: "We have not moved any more to-day [Continued on Fourth Page.]

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.
TUE DAY, AUGUST 26, 1890.

THE Democratic nominee for President in 1888 had a majority of nearly 100,000 of the popular vote. If it is any consolation to the Maysville Republican to claim the Republicans are in the majority in this country, why our neighbor is welcome to it.

WHEN the Maysville Republican remarked that "Speaker Reed's expeditious mode of conducting public business meets with approval—Republican approval—it went further than the facts would justify a truthful man in going. The Republican Senate has failed to "approve" the Speaker's "expeditious mode," several Republican Representatives have openly denounced it as autocratic and revolutionary, and there are Republican journals that don't like it. It may be "expeditious,"—just as the tyrant's method of disposing of people who oppose his unjust rule is "expeditious," but such methods are foreign to a free country.

A Woman's Dream.

On Warren avenue, in Chicago, lives a good old lady at the home of her only son, a business man in fairly comfortable circumstances. This is the story the old lady tells:

"It was twenty years ago. We lived, my husband and I, with the children, on a little farm near the Wabash river. My husband went away with the wheat one April, hauling all he had to sell in the big wagon. He was to be back Saturday night, and I sat up for him. The children had gone to bed, but I had a little supper all ready for him, and sat before the fire knitting. It was away past midnight, and I was so drowsy I finally went to sleep in the rocking chair. The night was pretty chilly, and I seemed to feel the cold.

"Presently I dreamed I was about my work, shivering, when I heard my husband throw a armful of wood in the box behind the stove, and I thought, 'Now I can have a fire.' I turned to speak to him, but he was gone, and while I wondered how he could have put down the wood and gotten away so soon I heard another sound like wood falling in a box, though no one was near it. Then I waked up. The fire was out and the clock showed it was two hours past midnight. I was a good deal worried, but went to bed. Next morning they brought my husband's body home. He had been struck and killed by the night express while crossing the track on his way home, and his watch showed that the awful accident had happened at just 2 o'clock."—Chicago Herald.

How to Speak Japanese.

Japanese seems to be a tolerably easy language to learn, after all. The following, under the heading of "The Japanese Language in One Lesson," is from The Japan Herald: "Arimasu means everything. 'Arimasen' means nothing. 'Wakarimasu' means to understand in all its moods, tenses, persons, etc. It is a whole conjugation in one word. 'Wakarimasen' is the opposite of 'Wakarimasu.' 'Dekimasu' means unlimited potentiality, past, present and future, and can be made to express anything. It also is a whole conjugation in itself, and can be applied to everything and everybody (yourself included). 'Dekimasen' means, of course, everything that 'dekinasu' doesn't mean. 'Ka' is a vocal note of interrogation, and can be tacked on to anything. 'Ano-ne' can be thrown in anywhere to make conversation.

"After going through the above course the student is competent to say anything. When being spoken to or answered it is advisable to exclaim 'Hoi' (long), 'hai' (medium), or 'ha' (short), which expresses surprise, wonder, assent, sympathy, absorbing interest, honor—in fact, the whole gamut of the feelings, care being taken to ejaculate it in a different tone every time (minor scales preferable), with a varied and appropriate facial expression, the cue for which must be taken from the face of the speaker. When the student is not speaking this word properly played upon will keep the other man going all the time."

Perverse Tailors.

One of the most perverse beings in the city of New York is a man's tailor. The tailor makes a man's clothes, but it requires an unusual amount of persistency on the part of the man to have the tailor make the clothes in any other way than as the tailor wishes. Especially does the tailor object to making clothes in the way that the customer wants them. One of the tailors on Madison square undertook to make a coat and a pair of trousers. He took the measurement all right. The coat and trousers were tried on; neither of them fitted. The tailor was told to alter them; they were finished without alterations. They were returned to be altered. The tailor sent them back with word that they had been altered. This process was repeated twice, until the customer went to the tailor's and told him that the legs of the trousers should be made half an inch longer. The trousers were returned without the legs having been made half an inch longer. In the trousers pocket was a memorandum paper by the tailor, "Make right leg only quarter of an inch longer." The tailor had his own way about the trousers at last.—New York Sun.

George T. Nicholson, general passenger agent of the Santa Fe railroad, is very youthful in appearance, and recently, while riding over the line in Kansas when the conductor took up his pass, he looked at Mr. Nicholson very skeptically, and at the next stop he got off and sent the following telegram to headquarters: "Young Nicholson is riding on the old man's pass. What must I do about it?"

The prefect of Savoy has recently prohibited the gathering of the cyclamen in the woods of the department. Notwithstanding its abundance in the locality, this beautiful plant has been threatened with total extinction from the enormous numbers gathered each year for sale in the markets of Chambery and Aix les-Bains.

THE INSTITUTE.

Annual Meeting of the Mason County's Teachers—First Day's Doings.

County Superintendent Blatterman's Opening Address—List of the Teachers Enrolled.

The Mason County Teachers' Institute convened in annual session yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock, at the High School on Fourth street.

The exercises were opened by the reading of the ninth Psalm by County Superintendent Blatterman, followed by prayer by Mr. Josiah Wilson. The Institute then organized by selecting W. T. Berry, Secretary; R. H. Dodson, Assistant Secretary, and Josiah Wilson, Treasurer. Those present were required to enroll their names. The institute fee was fixed at \$1.50. Superintendent Blatterman read an extract from the school law, calling attention of all to the matter of attendance at the Institute for the whole term. He then delivered his address, speaking as follows:

Teachers, Ladies and Gentlemen: It affords me great pleasure to welcome you to this, our annual Institute. I have to acknowledge some embarrassment arising from this day devolving upon me so soon after my induction into the office of Superintendent of the County Schools, allowing me very little time for arrangement and preparation. I congratulate the members of this Institute, that we have been able to secure the services of my honorable predecessor as instructor.

The common school, so called because it is open to all who choose to avail themselves of the opportunity for receiving a good education free of tuition fees, has become one of the great and doubtless permanent institutions of our country. This system has taken deep root in all the States of this Union, and has become an essential feature in their autonomy. It has engrained itself upon their policy, and is daily provided for in their constitutions. Happily, the system is growing with the growth of the country, and receiving increased encouragement and support. A wise administration of the laws of the land and the maintenance of good order and happiness rest upon the virtue and intelligence of the citizen; therefore, the education of the people is one of the highest duties of the State. Then, the public school system is the common fountain from which the higher institutions for education draw their maintenance, and no step backward should be taken in perfecting its excellence or in extending its usefulness. In the language of an eminent citizen, "When the common school system shall have unfolded its vast powers, when a corps of trained and educated teachers to supply all its demands shall have taken the field; when the text books used in the schools shall be wisely selected, and the school house built upon the most approved model; when its protection and progress shall be the first object of the government—then will all its mighty agencies for good be felt, the public mind refined and enlightened, labor elevated, patriotism purified, our republican form of government fixed on an immutable basis, and the people crowned with its benefits and blessings."

The public school system of to-day rests upon a much more elevated platform than it did twenty years ago. It is now more generally supported by the people, is the property of the people and in it they have the deepest interest upon the ground that it is an institution essential to good citizenship, to the peace and order of society and the safety and preservation of the State. Through the agency of these schools every child, when of sufficient age, may receive at least that elementary training which shall qualify him for exercising the rights and performing the duties of citizenship.

This being the condition of our public educational system, it becomes every good citizen to foster and to encourage our schools in every way possible, and he who charges any citizen, of sufficient maturity to cast a vote, with being opposed to the public schools, insults his own common sense and utters a slander against the person so charged.

There are three important factors in the management and conduct of our county schools: First, the Superintendent. His office is one of the most important and responsible in the State. He should be capable of leading, directing, encouraging, strengthening and elevating the teachers of the county schools over which he presides. Second, the school trustees. This office is one of the most honorable and responsible positions connected with the schools. The best men in a district should be chosen for this office—they should be representative men; public-spirited, progressive and intelligent, and having a high appreciation of their duties. They are the lieutenants of the Superintendent, and the efficiency of his work may be greatly promoted through their aid. Our State law defines very clearly their duties, and they should make it a matter of conscience to see that they are discharged faithfully. Third, the teachers. It has been said aptly, that next to the minister of God the teacher is the most important figure moving on the stage of our secular and social life. He trains the young minds and hearts, and thus becomes the first lieutenant of the parents in every home in the land. His character should be without stain or blemish, his intelligence of the highest order, his temper and manners kind, courteous and genial, and his bearing fully equal to the requirements of the high and responsible duties imposed upon him. The teacher has legal rights, and is vested with legal power and authority to maintain order. As order is said to be the first law of heaven, it is certainly none the less so of the school room. He must require regularity in attendance upon the sessions of the school; this is a matter of great importance to the general welfare of the school. While the school is free to all, its privileges must not be abused by one or a few tardy scholars to the hindrance of those who are prompt, and no irregularity in this or any other observance of the requirements of a school should be allowed.

Teachers! your calling is a most noble one, and it deserves to be better rewarded than it

is. It is lamentable that the profession does not offer more inducement peculiarly, so that you could be justified in making teaching your life work. I trust the day is not far distant when the profession of teaching will be as inviting in a pecuniary point of view as any of the other learned professions. There is no valid reason why it should not.

As to methods of teaching, it becomes me to speak modestly before such an intelligent and experienced audience and I shall make only a passing reference. I urge upon you to learn from the greatest and most pronounced thinker of modern times—Herbert Spencer. He tells us that education should proceed from the concrete to the abstract—from the simple to the complex—a theory which has been practically embodied by Maneser, Otlen-dorf and their imitators. Herbert Spencer says that grammar which is based upon abstract principles should not be required as one of the early studies. Mons. Marcel says, "It may without hesitation be affirmed that grammar is not the stepping stone, but the finishing instrument." Mr. Wyss says, "Grammar and syntax are a collection of laws and rules. Rules are gathered from practice; they are the results of induction to which we come by long observation and comparison of facts. The method of written exercises in examination is of great value. They reveal to pupils their deficiencies and acquaint them with the accuracy and permanency of their knowledge, and their ability to express in writing what they have labored to acquire. They furnish teachers with the desired information concerning the knowledge or ignorance of their pupils of the subjects pursued. I am glad to know that this exercise is in general use in our schools and I hope it will be encouraged and maintained. I place a high estimate upon the weekly or monthly reports—you will find them a most healthful stimulus to your pupils and I hope you will enforce their use. Require thoroughness in their lessons from your pupils. Encourage a spirit of investigation and inquiry on the part of your scholars, and, above all, teach them to think independently. If you can not procure text books without questions, discard these questions—frame your own, and require your pupils to give their answers in their own words. A few words, before I close, regarding my official duties and the relation between us. The school law of this Commonwealth defines and limits my power and duties so strictly, that a faithful observance can not fail to guide me aright. It is sincere and earnest desire, my friends, to establish and maintain between us relations the most cordial, and in every way, to promote harmony and good feeling. Your cooperation will go far toward making my administration a success, and elevating the standard of education in our country. I hope that the official relation which will exist between us may be altogether most agreeable and satisfactory, and may God grant his guiding wisdom in the discharge of all our duties.

Ex-Superintendent Galbraith followed Mr. Blatterman with a few timely and pointed remarks as to the general method of work of the Institute and how to get the best use of it.

Misses Anna Allison, Cornelia Downing, Minnie Ricketts, Sallie Hall and Mr. Hays Thomas were appointed Committee on Written Work.

On motion it was decided to change the hour for assembling in the afternoon from 2 o'clock to 1:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order at 2 o'clock. The subject of Primary Reading, Spelling and Writing was taken up and discussed by the Instructor, Mr. Galbraith. He was followed by Mr. W. T. Berry, who illustrated his method of teaching primary reading. Remarks were made by Messrs. W. D. Hixson and R. H. Dodson.

"Written Spelling" was discussed—its advantages and disadvantages. Advantages: It impresses the memory. It improves the penmanship. It's a good manual training. Secures attention. Quickens apprehension. Each pupil spells every word. Pupils learn the use of the hyphen, apostrophe, &c. Shows improvement. Gives opportunity for reviewing. As to its disadvantage it was claimed it tended to produce bad penmanship from haste to keep up.

"Advanced Reading" was next taken up by Mr. Galbraith, who was followed by Mr. R. H. Dodson, who spoke of the plan of forming the reading habit.

The subject "Writing" was discussed by several teachers and illustrated by Mr. Berry, of Lewisburg.

Mr. Galbraith offered some suggestions as to the programme for Tuesday, after which the institute adjourned till this morning.

The following teachers have enrolled so far: W. W. Cook, Maysville; Elizabeth P. Wilson, Maysville; Minnie Ricketts, Maysville; C. E. Turnpseed, Maysville; Lenora McDaniel, Fern Leaf; Lillie Humphreys, Mt. Carmel; Lettie Evans, Dover; Cornelia Downing, Maysville; W. T. Berry, North Fork; Benjamin Gabby, North Fork; Charles Wells, Bernard; Carrie Pollitt, Tollesboro; Annie Hudson, Maysville; Susan Grant, Maysville; J. T. Tarleton, Fern Leaf; Lee N. Hull, Rectorville; Hayes Thomas, Maysville; Martin McKnight, Washington; Sallie Hall, Helena; Anna Allison, Washington; Etta Johnson, Ripley, O.; Alice Howard, Murphysville; W. T. Pollitt, Rectorville; Mary Keith Green, Maysville; C. G. Degman, Springdale; R. H. Dodson, Dover; B. F. Williams, Maysville; Hulda Johnson, Plumville; Anna L. Frisole, Maysville; H. B. Collins, Chester; Addie Yancy, Mayslick; Bessie Martin, Chester; Kate Murphy, Moransburg; Sallie Burrows, Maysville; Belle Golling, Maysville; Anna Campbell, Maysville; Eleanor Wallace, Maysville.

Miss SALLIE C. HALL, daughter of Professor Hall of this city, will have charge of the school at Helena again this year.

THE SHOE BROUGHT INTO COURT.

Men may write wisely and talk with the learning of seers, until volumes shall have been written and spoken in the effort to enlighten the public mind upon what constitutes the quality of the shoe, yet the steel-cold fact stands up like Banquo's ghost, that the shoe must come upon the stand, and as the only competent witness, tell its own story of quality.

If a dealer shows you a shoe and learnedly discourses of the details of the processes of tanning the leather and manufacture of the shoe, extols its qualities in rosy terms, induces you to buy and it fails to wear as represented, the life of the shoe is a contradiction of the theory of the dealer. So that in shoes "It is conditions and not theories we want," facts and not fancies.

At our MAMMOTH SPOT CASH SHOE STORE we guarantee satisfaction with all our sales. The fact is, we are selling shoes so far below the prices that have been paid for them heretofore that the people do not know how it is possible there can be such difference. It is simply a matter of fact that may be determined by test. We will save you 25 cents on every dollar you invest with us. Come and see us. Orders by mail solicited. Goods sent on approval.

H. C. BARKLEY.

Spot Cash Shoe Store, 5 Second St.

McILVAIN, HUMPHREYS & BRAMEL,

FURNITURE DEALERS,

Undertakers and Embalmers.

We are constantly receiving the newest and latest styles of Furniture; and sell as cheap as any firm in the city. We have the most complete line of Undertakers' Supplies in Northern Kentucky—everything new and first-class. Our "Child's White Hearse" is the finest in the State.

Cases, Caskets, Metallics, and Burial Robes and Suits,

adapted to all sizes and ages. Careful attention given to the preservation and burial of the dead. Calls attended promptly day or night.

We have in our employ Mr. Geo. Griffin, of Cincinnati, O., who is an expert Embalmer and Funeral Director. Also Mr. John O'Mahony, formerly with Pearce & Ort, who will give his attention to the Furniture trade.

FOR FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, Etc., go to your old Reliable Jeweler,

HERMANN LANGE, 17 Arcade, Cin. O.

Home-Made Carriages and Harness!

Taking into consideration the fact that the farmers of Mason County have raised but a trifle over a half crop the present season, we have determined to offer, for sixty days, unparalleled bargains in Home-Made Carriage Work and Harness and a specially low rate on Driving Carts.

MYALL & SHACKLEFORD,

Funeral Directors, Second St., Adjoining Opera House.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR MAYOR—We are authorized to announce T. W. WHEATLEY as a candidate for Mayor at the city election in January, 1891.

FOR MAYOR—We are authorized to announce E. E. PEARCE, JR., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor of the city of Maysville at the January election, 1891.

FOR MAYOR—We are authorized to announce E. W. FITZGERALD as a candidate for Mayor of the city of Maysville at the January election, 1891.

FOR CITY MARSHAL—We are authorized to announce JOHN P. WALLACE as a candidate for City Marshal at the January election, 1891.

WANTED.

FOR SALE—A tract of 166 acres of land situated on Lawrence Creek, near bridge on Germantown pike. Apply to ROBERT TERHUNE, or G. S. WALL, Maysville, Ky. [alsd6twin]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Fifty head of good year old steers. RIGDON & WILSON, Germantown, Ky. a2d6t

MONEY TO LOAN—Real estate security. Apply to SALLEE & SALLEE, Attorneys. a1d6t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A house of seven rooms and kitchen on Front street, adjoining Dr. Garfield's. In complete order. Apply to M. C. HUTCHINS, agent. jsdt

LOST.

LOST—Oxidized silver handled umbrella. Finder will please leave it at this office.

FOUND.

FOUND—A door key. Owner can get it by calling and paying for this notice. 25-2t

RECOVER
Mind wandering cured. Books learned in one week. Testimonials from all parts of the globe. Prospectus free. Send on application to Prof. A. L. LESTER, 207 Fifth Ave., New York.

MINER'S AXIMS

In the race for business,
Shoes are our horses,
Price is our jockey,
And we ride to win.

And you know that means our horse is never going to be overweighted by his jockey; or, in plain words, our shoes are not going to be overweighted by Price.

We are in the race to win business.

We are winning it. That shows that our jockey is all right. There's nothing the matter with OUR PRICE.

But we sell GOOD shoes only?

Of course we do. And "good shoes bring a good price," say you. Right again! But a "good" price is not necessarily a high price or a big price, any more than a "good" man is necessarily a tall man, or a "good" woman a big woman. That's why our prices can be both "good" and small.

For that's what they are.

All the more reason why you should not pay a "good" price for a poor shoe, when you can get GOOD shoes at a low price at MINER'S.

58 YEARS SELLING GOOD SHOES.

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROSSER & MCCARTHY,
Proprietors.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1890

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CINCINNATI DIVISION CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Due East.	Due West.
No. 2.....4:49 a. m.	No. 1.....5:33 a. m.
No. 20.....7:45 p. m.	No. 19.....5:45 a. m.
No. 18.....8:30 p. m.	No. 17.....8:33 a. m.
No. 4.....9:25 p. m.	No. 3.....4:00 p. m.

Now, 19 and 20 are the Maysville accomodation, and Nos. 17 and 18 the Russell accomodation. Nos. 1 and 2 are the last express and Nos. 3 and 4 the P. F. V. The accomodation trains are daily except Sunday; the rest are daily. Direct connection at Cincinnati for points West and South.

MAYSVILLE DIVISION KENTUCKY CENTRAL.
Arrive.....10:25 a. m. 8:10 p. m.
Depart.....5:15 a. m. 1:50 p. m.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Add twenty-six minutes to get city time.

INDICATIONS—Light local showers; southerly winds; stationary temperature.

Smoke the "Mountain Boy."

Sweet melons, at Calhoun's.

INSURE with W. R. Warder, Court street.

BORN, to the wife of Samuel Perry, a son.

INSURANCE—Duley & Baldwin, Court street.

For a splendid investment, with guaranteed results, call on L. W. Galbraith.

MR. C. B. ANDERSON has sold forty acres of his farm above Newport for \$300 per acre.

CHARLES PAUL and Lucy Swisher crossed over to Aberdeen Sunday night and were married by Squire Beasley.

MR. HARRY B. OWENS has gone to Middleborough to take a position in branch house of the Frank Owens Hardware Company.

MISS BETTIE and EMMA YOUNG will open the seventh year of their school at their residence on Fourth street Monday, the 1st of September. a21d6c

DURING the Ripley fair, which commenced to-day and will close Friday, the C. and O. will sell round trip tickets from Maysville to that point at 25 cents.

ELDER C. S. LUCAS, pastor of the Christian Church, will be joined by his family in a few days. They will occupy Mr. Baker Wood's new dwelling on Forest avenue.

SAMUEL McDONALD, a driver on the street railway, in getting off a car Saturday, caught his feet in the lines and was thrown violently to the ground, breaking his right arm.

THERE were more visitors in Maysville during the fair last week than usual on such occasions. One hundred and seventy-two ladies and gents from a distance attended the Assembly hops.

THE Rugges' Camp Meeting Association has elected the following Board of Directors for the ensuing year: I. M. Lane, Maysville; G. A. Kelley, Mt. Carmel; T. H. Ruggles and Miles Wallingford, Tollesboro.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. TUDOR, manager of Haucke's Reed and Brass Band, on behalf of the members desires to publicly return thanks for liberal contributions by the citizens to aid in paying their room rent.

ABOUT fifteen loaves of bread exhibited at the fair last week were not called for, and Deputy County Clerk Noyes, who had charge of the Floral Hall, has decided to distribute it to the poor. Call at the Public Library.

CAPTAIN M. C. HUTCHINS, agent for Mr. Samuel J. Daugherty, sold to Mr. E. J. Thompson a lot on the north side of Second street, Chester, for \$420. Mr. Thompson will at once erect a handsome dwelling thereon.

DR. MILTON J. ROSENAU, of Philadelphia, has been nominated by the President to be Assistant Surgeon in the marine hospital service. He is a brother of Messrs. Charles and Sim Rosenau, proprietors of the popular Bee Hive dry goods establishment of this city.

THE East Tennessee Telephone Company are desirous of forming an exchange here. If the citizens of Maysville desire the enterprise now is the time to act. The company is said to be perfectly reliable and will do their work to the satisfaction of their patrons. For further information call at Ballenger's jewelry store.

RUGGLES' CAMP MEETING closed yesterday. The meeting was a success financially and spiritually. There were nineteen conversions and four additions to the church. Rev. Dr. Chadwick's preaching was excellent. Everybody was well pleased with him. All the preachers of the district did good service. Rev. Thos. Hanford's lecture on the "Catholicity of Methodism" was highly appreciated. The camp ground will be greatly improved before the next meeting.

Here and There.

Colonel R. R. Maltby, of Washington, has returned from his Eastern trip.

Dr. Skinner, of Owensboro, is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Richard Skinner.

Rev. C. Pope, President of the Millersburg Female College, is in town to-day.

Miss Julia Evans, of Millersburg, is the guest of Miss Anna Pelham, of Forest avenue.

White, W. Forman, of Paris, visited relatives at Washington Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Meyer, are at home after a sojourn of seven weeks at Glen Springs.

Colonel S. H. Stout, of Covington, is the guest of John Armstrong, Esq., at "Edgewood."

Mr. James P. McGraw, of St. Louis, is visiting his sister Mrs. Wm. Fitzgerald, of Limestone street.

John Condit Hayden, of Boone County, Mo., is the guest of his relative, W. R. Gill, near Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Piper and Mrs. Nannie Clarke and son, of Mayslick, left this morning on a trip East.

The Misses Goggin, of Austin, Texas, who are visiting at Washington, will leave for their home next Sunday.

Mrs. Goodpaster and her daughter, Miss Lutie, of Lexington, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wells.

Mrs. Sallie McDonald and Miss Sallie Taylor, of Washington, leave on a trip to Niagara Falls and other points East to-day.

Miss Iva Dee Allen has returned to her home at Millersburg after a pleasant visit to Miss Manie Cummings of Forest avenue.

Mr. Hiram P. Chenoweth has returned to Birmingham, Ala., after a visit of two weeks to his parents, Major and Mrs. T. J. Chenoweth.

Mr. J. P. Taylor, of Winston, North Carolina, a prominent tobacco manufacturer, is on a visit to his wife's relatives near Washington.

Mrs. Viceroy and her two daughters have returned from New Antioch, Ohio. She was accompanied home by her cousin, Miss Neva Boreing.

Mrs. Sallie D. Taylor, of North Carolina, daughter of Mr. Chas. Marshall of Fleming County, is visiting relatives at Washington and vicinity.

Misses Louise and Katie Vaught, of Millersburg, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Boulden. They have been spending several weeks at Catlettsburg.

Mrs. Dr. King and daughter, who have been the guests of Miss Anna Atkinson for several days, leave this afternoon on the F. F. V. for their home at St. Louis.

Miss Daisy Nesbitt, of Owingsville, and Miss Anna Jones, of Mt. Sterling, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Hall the past week, left for home on this afternoon's train.

The Misses Paxton and Tebbis, who have been visiting at Washington, left for Niagara Falls and other Eastern points to-day, whence they will return to their home in Missouri.

Miss Mollie Tierney, of Covington, and Miss Anna Daugherty, of Wheeling, W. Va., who have been visiting relatives here, will spend a few days with relatives in the county before returning home.

Misses Carrie Payne, Ella Thompson and Edna Spears, of Georgetown, Ky., and Mrs. Grace G. Sloane, of Hillsboro, O., have returned home after a pleasant visit of several days to Miss Annie Morgan.

Miss Margaret Flynn, of Lexington, who had been the guest of Miss Mary O'Donnell, of Market street, returned home yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Miss O'Donnell, who will spend several days with her and attend the Lexington fair.

County Court Doings.

The second mile of the Shannon & Lowell turnpike was reported completed, and D. J. Rees, P. B. Owens and W. C. Pelham were appointed a committee to examine same.

A paper purporting to be the last will and testament of Nancy McLaughlin was rejected as such and refused probate.

A. Gardner was appointed Deputy County Clerk and took the oath of office.

The estate of the late James G. White was adjudged indebted to the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the sum of \$272.25 and to the county of Mason in the sum of \$310.70, taxes due for the years of 1885 and 1886.

Cynthia Ellen Savage was appointed administratrix of Cyrus Savage, and qualified with Washington Simpson surety.

To Dispel Colds,

Headaches and fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

Railway News.

The C. and O. has contracted to carry for the Big Four, from Cincinnati, 600,000 bushels of wheat to Newport News, where it will be loaded on vessels.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Nicholasville and Beattyville extension of the Louisville Southern, and there is no doubt about the completion of the road in time to secure the subscriptions voted by the people along the line.

Statistics of the progress and prospects of railway construction in the States south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river for 1890 show that 802 miles of track have been laid since January 1, 1890, and 2,814 miles are in process of construction; 4,833 miles are located as under survey, and 7,450 miles projected, with fair prospects of construction.

Released on Bail.

The case of the Commonwealth against "Boley" Price, who is charged with shooting and wounding Joe Forsyth with intent to kill, was called yesterday before Judge Coons. The wounded man was not in a condition to appear and the case was continued till next Monday.

Price's bond was fixed at \$2,000. He gave the required bail and was released. Forsyth did not rest as well last night as he did Sunday night and yesterday. His condition is as favorable as could be expected. His wife and little daughter have arrived from Tennessee and are at his bedside. He seems to bear a charmed life, as he wears many scars from wounds received during an exciting career of several years in the West and Southwest.

Called meeting of Maysville Chapter No. 9 this evening at 8 o'clock. Work in the M., P. and M. E. M. degrees. All companions invited.

L. C. BLATTERMAN, H. P.

A. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Individuality in Typewriting.

A lady complained to Postmaster Nofsinger the other day that an enemy had troubled her peace of mind by writing naughty letters to her. Dr. Nofsinger referred the matter to Inspector McClure. Some one inquired how letters written on a typewriter could be detected—not an uninteresting question in these days when typewriters enter into the daily lives and are used to such a large degree by business men. "Even typewriters cannot be depended upon to shield the anonymous letter writer who sends insulting messages," remarked Dr. Nofsinger. "Every one has stock phrases and catch words which would be pretty sure to reveal him after a while. Then a man's identity is discernible in his punctuation, in the measure in which he strikes the keys of the machine, in the very mistakes made. It is pretty difficult for a man to get away from himself and to conceal his identity so that he would not at the same time be discovered."—Kansas City Times.

Paired with Another Christian.

When Harrison, the boy preacher, was converting a thousand people here Justice Lake Walpole was among those who occasionally attended. One evening he went with Ed Buskirk. Seeing his calm face, one of the workers walked up to the blind justice and remarked: "Can't I persuade you to stand up and be counted for Jesus?"

"I'm paired with Buskirk here," was the reply the astonished worker received. But, not to be abashed, he followed up with the question, "Are you a Christian?" Turning his face with its quaint expression toward the interrogator, Walpole responded with, "Do I look like a Jew?"—Indianapolis News.

Just Wanted to Swim.

The peculiar performance of a passenger on the steamship Iroquois was the cause of considerable excitement on the trip from New York to Jacksonville, Fla. Just after crossing the bar he tied the lead line around his waist and jumped over the side for a swim. He was jerked through the water at a frightful speed, and the ship had to be stopped and the erratic gentleman hauled aboard. He said he merely wanted to take an ocean dip, and thought he could keep up with the ship.—Exchange.

A seller of soap in Brooklyn has hit upon the ingenious expedient of placing in his show window a handsome boy to blow soap bubbles. The lad wears mittens, and so tempestuous are the bubbles that he is able to bob them up and down half a dozen times before they burst. The window is usually surrounded by an interested crowd.

Adrian, Mich., has a young photographer named Charles H. Fairbanks. There has not been an evening in ten years that he has not devoted to good, solid study on languages. The result is that this photographer linguist can give you a negative in twenty languages. He speaks seven tongues fluently.

By Chance.

Lillie—So Laura McFlynter is really engaged?

Larry—Yes. Met her fate in Los Angeles. Quite by chance.

Lillie—Cert. It was a purely Occidental meeting.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Furnished by Glover & Durrett, proprietors Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.

Sales on our market for the week just closed amount to 4,013 hds., with receipts for the same period of 2,897 hds. Sales on our market since January 1st amount to 101,190 hds. Sales of the crop of 1889 on our market to date 6,829 hds.

The past has been almost a repetition of the week previous, very heavy sales with firm prices for good to fine burleys and also the grades with color. The latter part of this week owing to the extreme heavy sales prices were irregularly easier for common leaf, lugs and trash not colored.

The following quotations fairly represent our market for burley tobacco:

Trash (dark) or damaged tobacco..... 2 50@3 4 00

Color trash..... 4 00@ 4 00

Common lugs, not colored..... 4 50@ 4 00

Color lugs..... 8 00@ 11 00

Common leaf..... 8 00@ 10 00

Medium to good leaf..... 11 00@ 17 00

Good to fine lugs..... 17 00@ 25 00

Select or wrapery leaf..... 25 00@ 33 00

Maysville Retail Market.

COFFEE, per pound.....	2 3/4@7
MOHAWK—new crop, per gal.....	60@65
Golden Syrup.....	40
Sorghum, fancy new.....	35@40
SUGAR—Yellow, per pound.....	6@7
Extra C, per pound.....	6 1/2
A, per pound.....	7 1/2
Granulated, per pound.....	10
Powdered, per pound.....	10
New Orleans, per pound.....	5@7
TEAS—per pound.....	50@100
COAL OIL—Heating, per gal.....	15
NATON—Breakfast, per pound.....	1 1/2@12
Clear sides, per pound.....	7@8
Hams, per pound.....	12@14
Shoulders, per pound.....	9@10
BEANS—Per gallon.....	30@40
BUTTER—Per pound.....	20@25
CHICKENS—Each.....	20@25
EGGS—Per doz.....	12 1/2
FLOUR—Limestone, per barrel.....	16 50
Old Gold, per barrel.....	6 50
Maysville Family, per barrel.....	5 50
Mason County, per barrel.....	5 75
Royal Patent, per barrel.....	5 75
Maysville Family, per barrel.....	5 75
Morning Glory, per barrel.....	5 75
Roller King, per barrel.....	6 25
Graham, per sack.....	15@20
HONEY—Per pound.....	10@15
HOMINY—Per gallon.....	15
MEAL—Per peck.....	20
LARD—Per pound.....	8 1/2
ONIONS—Per peck new.....	40
POTATOES—Per peck new.....	4 1/2@5
APPLES—Per peck new.....	20@25

To The Public.

I hereby serve notice on the public that I have opened a first-class

CLEANING, DYEING

and REPAIRING SHOP,

on Second street, opposite Myall & Shackelford's, where I will be found at all times. All work done in first-class style and warranted.

W. A. LANDGRAF,

SECOND STREET.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION.

MAYSVILLE, MASON COUNTY, KY.

An excellent boarding and day school for young ladies, affording every advantage for thorough education. Musical Department under the direction of a graduate of a noted conservatory. Modern language without extra charge. Location healthy and good communication by car or boat.

For further information address SISTERS OF THE VISITATION, a133w&wlm Maysville, Ky.

WE OPEN, TO-DAY,

The Correct Fall Shapes In

Soft and Stiff Hats!

Complete line of

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Agent for Schneider's Stiff Hats and J. B. Stetson's Soft Hats. SHIRTS made to order. One price. Goods marked in plain figures.



WE'RE READY FOR SCHOOLS TO OPEN!

Have an immense line of SCHOOL BOOKS and Supplies, and remember we have the lowest prices. Notice our specialties:

TEACHERS' BIBLES ONLY \$5;
FAMILY BIBLES \$5, A LEADER.

Our 25-cent Bible is a big book for the money. Victor Bicycles, \$135, and the WORLD TYPEWRITER for \$15—see it. And last, but not least, the Encyclopedia Britannica (in half leather, twenty-five volumes, an elegant reprint of the ninth edition) for the small sum of \$36.60. Every family should make a rush to get a set of this wonderful work. We are limited to thirty sets.

KACKLEY & McDOUGLE.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

The largest and most complete line of—

Refrigerators, Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers,

STOVES, RANGES, MANTELS AND GRATES IN THE CITY.

Monarch Gasoline Stoves, Best in the World!

You will find the best goods for the least money if you will call and learn our prices.

BIERBOWER & CO.

MARKET STREET.

CALL AT

McClanahan & Shea's

—And see the—

NEW PROCESS

GASOLINE STOVE

In operation. You could not be persuaded to buy any other after seeing it.

FOR WORK of all kinds executed in the best manner.



FOR PURE DRUGS,

—AT REASONABLE PRICES, GO TO—

THOS. J. CHENOWETH'S DRUG STORE.

Prescriptions: Filled: With: Care!

The Postoffice Drug Store!

You can always find a choice line of DRUGS at the Postoffice Drug Store. Also a fine line of Fancy Toilet Articles, and the best Perfumeries to be found in Maysville.

Prescriptions a specialty, and carefully compounded at all hours.

POWER & REYNOLDS,

Cox Building (Adjoining Postoffice).

Washington Dispatches

An Agreement Reached on a Very Important Subject.

IRRIGATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The Sundry Civil Conference Finally Reached an Agreement Upon the One Subject of Dispute Between the Two Houses—Various Other Dispatches from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—An agreement has been finally reached by the sundry civil conference upon the paragraphs relating to the irrigation and public land survey; the sole subject of dispute between the two houses for several weeks. For the survey of the public lands the house appropriated \$200,000; the senate increased the amount to \$600,000, the conference fixed it at \$425,000.

The senate amendment appropriating \$20,000 for additional clerk-hire in the office of surveyor general is stricken out.

For the topographic survey, for which the house appropriated \$200,000, and the senate \$300,000, the conference agreed upon \$325,000. One-half of this sum is to be expended west of 100th meridian of longitude. The house item appropriating \$720,000 for the irrigation survey is stricken out. An appropriation of \$15,000 for engraving maps of the survey is increased to \$70,000.

The chief difference between the two houses was as to the repeal of the law of 1888, providing for the withdrawal of public lands from entry which the senate insisted upon. The conference recommended the adoption of the following compromise: And so much of the act of Oct. 2, 1888, entitled "An act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and for other purposes," as provides for the withdrawal of the public lands from entry occupation and settlement is hereby repealed, and all entries made or claims initiated in good faith and valid but for said act shall be recognized and any settlement is validated by this act.

No person who shall, after the passage of this act, enter upon any of the public lands with a view to occupation, entry or settlement, under any of the land laws, shall be permitted to acquire title to more than 320 acres in the aggregate, under all of said laws; but this limitation shall not operate to curtail the right of any person who has heretofore made entry or settlement on the public lands, provided that in all patents for lands hereafter taken up under any of the land laws of the United States or on entries or claims validated by this act west of the hundredth meridian, it shall be expressed that there is reserved from the lands in said patent described a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

House and Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The house yesterday agreed to the conference report on the sundry civil bill, which retains the senate amendments relative to irrigation and survey of public lands, and non-concurred in senate amendments to the river and harbor bill. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, then announced the death of Representative Watson, and after adopting the usual resolutions of regret, the house adjourned.

In the senate to-day, Mr. Aldrich proposed that general debate on the tariff bill be closed Sept. 1, with five days' discussion thereafter, under the five-minute rule. He accepted a modification suggested by Mr. Gorman to close general debate Sept. 2 and take a vote Sept. 8, but Mr. Plumb objected to the proposed agreement and the matter went over. The house bill for light-house tower on Smith's Island, Va., was passed with a large number of other lighthouse appropriations incorporated as amendments. The senate also passed senate bill to repeal certain laws relating to postoffice bids, and house bill relating to oaths in pension and other cases. The afternoon was spent in discussion of the lead ore paragraph of the tariff bill.

Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ending Aug. 23, was \$777,304. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was \$775,723. The shipment of fractional silver coin since Aug. 1, amounted to \$683,326.

The Bankruptcy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The bankruptcy bill will be reported to the senate favorably with certain amendments. It is understood that an effort will be made to pass the bill at this session of congress.

Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The treasury department yesterday purchased \$1,168,000 four-and-a-half per cent. bonds under the terms of the circular of Aug. 21, and \$1,450 four per cents. at 121.

KING KALAKAUA.

He May Today be a Prisoner or Possibly Deposed.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 25.—The cruiser Charleston, with Admiral Brown, brings startling news from Honolulu. The admiral says a revolution was impending when he left, less than two weeks ago, and has undoubtedly broken out by this time. The leading spirits were those who had been pardoned for their connection with the movement of a month or two ago. Admiral Brown says that the revolutionaries were exceedingly strong, and if the trouble which was impending was really reached its climax in an outbreak, King Kalakaua may today be a prisoner or possibly deposed.

The Point of View.

Miss C.—Didn't that young lady have a pretty face?
Miss B.—I do not know; but she had a pretty hat on.—West Shore.

THERE WILL BE NO STRIKE.

(Continued From First Page.)

than we did yesterday." No new men were to be found, said Mr. Hammond, and the old hands who remained at work stated positively that they had seen no new men at work.

LABOR TROUBLE AT CHICAGO.

The Strike at the Stock Yards Assuming a Serious Aspect.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The situation at the stock yards has assumed a serious aspect yesterday afternoon. About 3 o'clock the striking engineers and firemen prepared to resume work, having come to an agreement with their employers. Before they could turn a wheel, however, the switchmen, who had held an impromptu meeting and decided to demand an increase of two cents an hour, marched in a body to the trainmaster and presented their new schedule. It was referred to Chairman Royce, of the Yard association, and by him to the general managers of the roads.

About 5 o'clock they were informed that their demands were refused. They at once voted to strike and consequently the affairs at the yards is not improved. The switchmen declare they will stay out for a year if their demands are not granted and they expect the support of the switchmen on all the connecting roads and of the engineers and firemen. It was not determined just when the railroads will send new crews into the yards, but trouble is bound to follow if they attempt to use new men.

A Big Strike Continued.

BRECKENRIDGE, Aug. 26.—The coal miners' strike in the Breckening district is still extending; 4,500 more men have quit work. The miners have held meetings at which they have resolved to continue the strike.

DUEL ON HORSEBACK.

Two Kentuckians Indulge in a Little Shooting Scrape.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 26.—Details have been received from Madison county of a duel on horseback which took place in the southwestern part of the county on last Saturday morning. The participants were James Devine and George Stacy, both prominent farmers. Last spring they quarreled on election day and bloodshed was only prevented by the prompt interference of friends. Both vowed that it should be a fight to the death at their first meeting. Saturday both men met on the country road. Both were mounted on young horses. They at once opened fire upon each other.

The colts unused to the report of firearms became unmanageable and the men passed each other. As soon as the horses could be gotten under control, both duelists reloaded their revolvers and rode furiously towards each other discharging their firearms. Three times did the opponents pass each other before friends came and interfered. That both men were not killed can only be explained by the unsteadiness of the horses as both men are dead shots. The clothing of each was riddled with bullets. Stacy received probably fatal injuries, a bullet having struck him in the left thigh, while Devine's right hand was struck by a bullet and several small bones broken. Should Stacy die his relatives and followers will declare war on his opponent, and another Kentucky vendetta will be inaugurated.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Four Men Fatally and Several Others Seriously Injured.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 26.—A boiler in the White flouring and saw mill at Pike's Peak exploded yesterday, fatally injuring four men, seriously injuring several others and completely wrecking the mill.

The fatally injured are: Thomas Miller, both legs broken and frightfully bruised; Homer White, fireman; horribly scalded; Frank Long, scalded.

Frank Mayfield, scalded and mangled by falling timbers.

Among the seriously injured are: Ed. Frail, both legs broken, and six others, whose names have not been learned.

Both Fighters Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—Boss Hamilton, a yard hand, and Bob Ferguson, a brakeman on the Kentucky Central road, fought with pistols on the streets of Rowland, Ky., yesterday and both were instantly killed. Ferguson was shot near the heart and Hamilton was shot in the breast and neck. The trouble originated in remarks which Hamilton had made regarding the chastity of Ferguson's wife. Hamilton was asked to prove his words, apologize or fight. He accepted the latter proposition.

Farmer Killed by a Hog.

CARROLLTON, Mo., Aug. 26.—Mr. G. J. Green, a prominent farmer, living eight miles west of here, was killed by a vicious hog yesterday. Mr. Green was 75 years old.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE.

Items of Interest Put in Convenient Form for the Harried Reader.

At Wuhu, China, a priest was burned to death by order of a higher priest for misconduct toward a woman. He was placed in a large stack of hay saturated with oil.

Nearly \$30,000 worth of half-frame pieces were found in the personal estate of M. Durand, a rich solicitor, who died recently in Paris. It is said that this was M. Durand's stock of small coin from which he daily gave large sums to beggars in the streets.

Two hundred thousand Italians are now living in Buenos Ayres. From time to time the native inhabitants speculate on the events which might arise in case these 200,000 strangers should undertake to assert their nationality and take possession of the city.

The Diario Mercantil of Barcelona announces that England has ceded to Germany Heligoland, which is situated on the African coast. It adds that Heligoland does not belong to anybody, and is situated between the African territories of Nyanza, Victoria and the Congo.

A society "for the endowment of poor marriageable girls" is being started in St. Petersburg on the same plan as that of the Moscow society.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

DO YOU

WANT A BARGAIN?

If so, call at PAUL HEEFLICH & BRO'S, as they mean to make way for their Fall stock, regardless of cost.

DRESS SUIT PATTERNS.

Formerly \$18 00.....now \$13 00
Formerly \$17 00.....now \$12 00
Formerly \$13 50.....now \$ 8 50
And all Dress Goods at a great reduction.

KID GLOVES

Reduced from \$1 25 to.....75c
Reduced from 75 to.....45c

Their Handkerchief table is attracting much attention.

SEAMLESS HOSE at your own price.

SPECIAL DRIVE IN FANCY TOWELS!

In fact the entire line of DRY GOODS, CARPETS and NOTIONS are sold at a great reduction. Before buying don't fail to call on

Paul Heeflich & Bro

MARKET STREET.

WELCOME, VISITORS!

You are invited to make our Store headquarters, and if in need of Fancy or Staple Groceries, you will always find our prices just right. Remember we are headquarters for everything good to eat.

Yours Respectfully,

HILL & CO.

Cor. Third and Limestone Streets.

R. B. LOVELL,

—Staple and Fancy—

GROECER,

Corner Third and Market Sts.

Where you will find at all times a full and complete stock of every article in my line.

Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables

and all kinds of Country Produce. Call and examine. Headquarters for everything good to eat.

Country people are requested to make my house their headquarters while in the city.

H. OBERSTEIN

Invites you to call and see his stock of

CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

Picture Frames and Pictures, and Tinware. At low figures. Just received. Market street, east side, between Second and Third.

GREAT STACKS

Of New Jeans.

Canton Flannels,

Yarns, Blankets

And other Fall merchandise are daily arriving, and we are badly crowded and need room, therefore the prices on all Spring and Summer goods in the house have been greatly reduced.

FOLLOWING ARE SPECIAL BARGAINS:

Beautiful Plaid White Goods at 6 1-2c., worth 12 1-2c.; lovely Chambray at 5 and 7 1-2c., worth double the price; good Lawns at 3c. a yard; beautiful new Prints, Cashmere Ombre Styles, 5c. per yard; fifty dozen LADIES' FAST BLACK RIBBED HOSE, white feet, splendid weight and quality, at 10c. a pair, reduced from 15c. See that lot of fine HATS in our Millinery Department at 25c. each, reduced from 75c. and \$1.

THE BEE-HIVE,

ROSENAU BROS., PROPRIETORS.

BUYERS OF DRY GOODS:

We offer our entire stock of Dry Goods regardless of cost, to close out. You will find rare bargains in a fresh line of good Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, including Wool Dress Fabrics, White Goods, Ginghams, Embroideries, Flannels, Gauze Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Rubber Goods and Notions of all kinds. This sale is positive, to close out, either wholesale or retail.

A. J. McDOUGLE & SON,
SUTTON STREET.

WHITE, JUDD & CO.

FURNITURE.

12 East Second Street.

J. BALLENGER

JEWELER!

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Pins, Earrings, Finger-rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Buttons, &c. Stock always complete, embracing the latest novelties.

FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE SEASON

We will sell WALL PAPERS at prices to suit our customers and regardless of cost. Come and see. White Blinds at 5c.; Gills, advertised by others at 10 to 12 1/2c., our price 7c., and so on all through the list. We won't stand on price. Come and see. PICTURE FRAMING at reduced prices, equal to Cincinnati work.

DON'T FORGET GREENWOOD'S FOR BARGAINS.

JOHN W. BOULDEN,

—General—

INSURANCE AGENT.

Fire, Tornado, Lightning, Accident and Life Insurance. Reliable indemnity. Reasonable rates. Tornado Insurance a specialty. Office: First National Bank.

L. W. GALBRAITH,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Practices in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. Prompt attention paid to collections.

JOHN W. CARTMELL,

DENTIST.

Office over Dr. Owens' office, on south side of Third, two doors West of Market. Golden

INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

Why you will exchange your old sewing machine and pay a difference of \$10 or \$20 when you can have it repaired and made as good as new? All kinds repaired and warranted. Twenty-five years experience. Leave orders with E. H. Thomas, 39 Second street, custom boot and shoe store.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Adjuster.

HAYSWOOD SEMINARY

The next school year of this flourishing institution opens September 1st with a full corps of teachers. For terms and particulars, send for catalogue, or apply to the principal, JOHN S. HAYS.

To the Public.

You are cordially invited to inspect my Fall stock of Millinery. You will find my prices very low. A full line of Dry Goods and Notions, School Books and Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes, which will be sold at a small profit for cash.

ANNA M. FRAZER,

SCHROEDER'S

HARNESS AND TURE GOODS!

Largest and most complete line, and at lower prices than any other reliable dealer in the country. My \$18 Single Strap Harness has no equal. Fair work a specialty. Fancy Covers for Horses and Cattle.



The only bit for a hard and tender-mouth horse—the best to speed with. Agent for Quinn's Ointment, a sure cure for Spill, Spavin, Curb and Ringbone, and all Callous enlargements. Send for sample. All orders by mail promptly filled. Send for my illustrated catalogue (free).

GEO. SCHROEDER,
Second Street, Maysville, Ky.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

The undersigned offers for sale on easy terms his old home place, formerly known as the Wells farm. Said tract is on the Lexington turnpike, near Maysville, Mason County, Kentucky, and contains about TWO HUNDRED ACRES. Good brick dwelling, two tenant houses, two large barns and all other necessary out-buildings. Ample room for twenty-five acres of tobacco. Soil of best quality, one hundred and twenty acres of which has never been planted in tobacco. A sufficiency of good timber, water privileges, etc. If not sold by the 25th of September next, will rent same. Any one wishing to purchase or rent will please enquire of Mr. H. H. VANNEY, on the premises, or to myself at Danville, Ky.

W. H. LAWWILL.